Week 1-5 - Things to know

to transform from rectangular to polar coordinates and vice versa to compute complex roots given polar and rectangular coordinate expressions be able to define and plot unit impulse, constant, unit step, linear sequences and signals to shift signals or sequences to describe a sequence in terms of unit impulses to check whether a signal/sequence is periodic and how to compute the period to plot real and complex exponential sequences and signals. For complex exponential using either rectangular or polar expressions to check whether a complex exponential is periodic or not to plot a sinusoidal sequence/signal to compute the period of a sinusoidal sequence to define the digital frequency in terms of the analog frequency to explain and apply the Nyquist theorem
to interconnect systems to check whether a system has memory, is causal, is invertible or not
to check whether a system is stable, is TI, is linear to compute the impulse response of a LTI system to compute a LTI system output, given x(n) and h(n) to plot input, impulse response and outputs to compute a convolution graphically
no class
to check whether a LTI system is stable using the impulse response to plot a system block diagram given the I/O equation to write the I/O equation given the system block diagram to compute the impulse response of a LTI given the I/O equation to compute the output response to a LTI system given the I/O response to compute the initial condition response (single and multiple roots) of a LTI system and be able to check for the system stability to compute the characteristic equation and the characteristic roots for single and multiple roots to compute the complementary and particular solution of a I/O equation
to compute the total solution for an I/O equation for a given set of initial condition and a given input signal to know what the frequency response of a system is and how to compute it given a given I/O relationship know what the output to a complex exponential or a cosine function is to a LTI system know how to compute the magnitude/phase contribution of the frequency response and how it transforms the input complex exponential or sinusoidal function

be able to redo any of the examples done in class or handed out.